



THE WHITE CITY OF THE STRAITS

A MAIN STREET IN TANGIER

THE HARBOR OF TANGIER

TANGIER

News and Gossip From Various Foreign Fields

IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL

MOROCCAN QUESTION THE ALL-ABSORBING TOPIC.

The invitation of the Sultan for a conference makes no special mention of France.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

PARIS, June 17, 1905. The invitation of the Sultan to hold a conference on the Moroccan question at Tangier is couched in somewhat vague terms and makes no special mention of France. The document, after the usual compliments, runs as follows:

"His serene highness commands me to invite all the honorable powers to hold at Tangier a conference in which their honorable representatives and the representatives of the Pashas shall take part, in order to treat of the manner of putting into execution the reforms which his serene highness has decided to have carried out in his empire, taking into consideration the moment and to consider also the question of the expenses which the introduction of these reforms will necessitate. We invite you, therefore, to inform your government of the invitation and to request authorization to take part in the said conference. We ask you to let us have an answer when you have received your reply."

1325 (May 30, 1905).

"MAHOMED BEL EL ARRI TORRES."

Viziers Opposed.

In the council called to discuss the invitation the viziers, with one exception, were opposed to the invitations being issued, the notable, on the contrary, being favorable to it. The opposition of the viziers was, first, on the ground that they anticipated failure. The idea had been unfavorably received by France, England, Spain, Italy and the United States when it was first mooted by Germany. How, then, argued the viziers, should be accepted when put forward by Morocco? Secondly, the viziers were of the opinion that the fact of its being suggested by Morocco would indispose their powerful neighbors, France, England, Spain, Italy and the United States, to the general treatment of the Moroccan question. The Sultan apparently believed that it would enable him to gain time, and that consideration outweighed all the rest.

Count von Tattenbach who urged the Sultan to accept the conference, but that was not done till he had failed with previous proposals. The German envoy had at all events exceeded the bounds of all that is customary in diplomacy, to make the Sultan give him in writing formal assurances as to the general treatment of the Moroccan question. Nor was it suggested that anything should be said limiting that treatment to the economic domain.

Germany's Intentions.

The conclusion therefore is that Germany's intention was in given circumstances to extend that treatment to the domain of politics. The Sultan, however, positively refused to give anything in writing and it was after this fruitless attempt that Count von Tattenbach fell back on the conference scheme.

Real Cause of the Mischief.

The Maghzen was induced to believe that France would never resort to arms and this has been the cause of the mischief. The figure believes that a firm warning would have sufficed, as the authority of the government of Morocco over the tribes is too precarious to be allowed to risk any complications with France. A mere threat

would, as the writer argues, have prevented this unfortunate affair. The connecting link between Morocco and the resignation of M. Delcasse, which has thrown all Europe into a ferment, appears to have been an article in that very serious republican journal, Le Temps. Le Temps is a diplomatic power, a new paper, and when the minister of foreign affairs was publicly denounced, his Moroccan policy being subjected to a scathing review, it was a foregone conclusion that his official days were numbered. Not in years has a newspaper secured so complete a triumph in France. After the publication of this particular article it became evident to all that the progress of France in Morocco had sustained an annoying check and that if there was to be a scapegoat the victim would be M. Delcasse. And that was precisely what did happen. M. Delcasse was made the scapegoat and the victim.

Delcasse's Diplomacy.

During his seven years in office M. Delcasse had secured widespread sympathy and respect for France, his great and only offense in the eyes of Germany, which power has so materially contributed to his downfall. The last coup de theatre at Fez was merely the culminating point of a complicated situation dating from the German emperor's visit to Tangier. It served as a pretext for the resignation of M. Delcasse, who had disapproved of M. Delcasse's Moroccan policy and had resolved on his retirement.

M. Rouvier, the prime minister, had for some time called M. Delcasse to account on other questions of foreign policy. Moreover, the prime minister insisted upon being kept in the current of the transaction of business at the foreign office, which his predecessor, M. Combes, had never done. Altogether there was friction from the first between the new prime minister and M. Delcasse, and there were several other members of the cabinet who were anything but amicably disposed toward his Moroccan affairs. It was in consequence of these dissensions in the cabinet itself that M. Delcasse resigned, and not owing to a hostile vote in the chamber.

Delcasse's Long Career.

The mere fact that M. Delcasse had been so long in power was enough to render his position the object of formidable attacks. In France, however, he was almost unprecedented for a minister's tenure of office under the republican regime; but it may be said that few foreign ministers under any regime in France have had such a good account to give of their administration as has M. Delcasse. When in 1898, M. Delcasse was unexpectedly given the portfolio of foreign affairs he had behind him five years of active patriotic work for the colonial expansion of France. Under his leadership France succeeded in shattering German hegemony on the continent of Europe. It is only fair to remember that M. Delcasse had to deal with an unfortunate combination of circumstances which he did not create, and which none could be blamed for. A normal child could be made to appreciate and recognize what he had done, but this child could not be made to appreciate it.

The New Situation.

Her previous indifference to what went on in Morocco gave to M. Delcasse no warning of the consequences that might follow a paralysis of Russia in Europe, which itself had not entered into the calculation of any French statesman. In the new situation thus created it is probable that no suppleteness on the part of M. Delcasse could have rendered it other than desirable that foreign affairs should be placed in the hands of one less identified with the policy which circumstances had superseded.

It appears more than probable, moreover, that the changed aspect of affairs in the far east has lent to the attacks of M. Delcasse a new force. His Moroccan policy and his policies a force which they did not possess before the war. It was under M. Delcasse's auspices that the existing alliance between France and Russia was entered into in 1893, and for his alleged pro-Russian proclivities he has been unceasingly assailed by the clique which acknowledges the leadership of the gery M. Jaures. To any one acquainted with the character of the French it is impossible to suggest that any hint of a lack of fidelity to their obligations could be discovered in the present attitude of the French people.

But when it is remembered that enormous sums of French capital intrusted to Russia have been placed in jeopardy, that Russia has strained the friendship of France by repeated attempts to drag her into the conflict in the far east, and that

that Russia as an effective ally has practically ceased to exist for the moment, it is scarcely a matter of wonder if the invective launched against M. Delcasse as the framer of that alliance should find an echo in quarters where it has hitherto passed unheeded.

ENGLISH MODEL TOWN.

Being Built Near London—Interest in Experiment.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

LONDON, June 17, 1905. In the suburbs of London, a few miles away from Hitchen, is being built a model town called "The Garden City." Already it has been considered necessary to form an "open space," and Mr. C. E. Osman, the deputy master, and several members of the Gardeners' Company traveled down from London for the ceremony of inauguration.

A piece of ground chosen for the park is well wooded, and a little stream flowing through it has been induced to form picturesque lakes. Mr. Osman, in declaring it open, gave it the name of Howard Park, in memory of the late wife of Mr. Howard, the author of the "Garden City" ideas. The city itself is in a fair way to materialize. Already it has waterworks constructed at a cost of \$20,000, and a sewage system, while its gas works will be at work about midsummer. Thanks partly to the labors of some 400 of London unemployed it has about four miles of well-made road. The present population numbers about 1,000, and already has provided itself with golf links.

It is a number of buildings in various materials are being erected for the cheap cottage system exhibition to be held this summer, which it is hoped will solve for the landowner the problem of how a comfortable cottage can be constructed for about \$75. One very interesting experiment is to be tried shortly. Two small houses with a common kitchen are being constructed. The economy of space in such an arrangement needs no such emphasis, and if two housewives can work at the same stove in peace and good-will the experiment should succeed.

It does, a block of three houses with a common kitchen may be tried. Some progress in these arrangements may be made towards a common meal. It is not contemplated that families should dine together. A normal child could be made, a member of one family may partake of a dish belonging to the other, and vice versa. Thus a greater variety in the menu may be obtained. Whether these devices will be successful is, however, a matter for the future. The schemes are merely incidental to the main object of the experiment, but the new city offers most favorable field for this and other experiments.

MORAL INSANITY.

Deductions of a Noted English Physician—Abnormal Tendencies.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

LONDON, June 17, 1905. Testifying before the royal commission on the care and control of the feeble-minded, Dr. C. A. Mercier, representing the Royal College of Physicians, said:

"I certainly think there is such a thing as moral insanity."

Some remarkable cases were mentioned by Dr. Mercier.

An intelligent child of seven had learned about the pawnbroking business by reading an article in a magazine. Having learned while at dinner where some rings were being sold, he took the rings and went into the rooms, took the rings and went out and pawned them. It was a deeply laid plot.

Dr. Mercier did not say that the child was responsible at that age, but certainly it was not the conduct of a normal child who had that very day been soundly thrashed for stealing. A normal child could be made to appreciate and recognize what he had done, but this child could not be made to appreciate it.

There was another case of a young man, while attending one of the military colleges as a student, stole some clothes and wore them in the presence of their rightful owners. He was amply supplied with clothes and money by his parents, but he liked these clothes better than his own, and took them. He could not be persuaded that it was a wrong thing to do, but there was no other symptom in him of imbecility.

Dr. Mercier went on to give another case of a nurse who, he said, had poisoned as many as forty of her patients. It was impossible at that time to discover any intellectual defect in her. She was found morally insane because no motive could be traced. Indeed the persons she poisoned were her intimate friends. After she had been in an asylum for several years symptoms of definite insanity began to exhibit themselves, and she soon became very deeply insane.

ROYALTY IN ENGLAND

REPORTED MOST GRACIOUS AND UNBENDING THIS SUMMER.

Doings of Some of the Notables—Americans Entertaining Lavishly—Lord Wolsley's Birthday.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

LONDON, June 14, 1905. Royalty in England is most gracious and unbending this summer, and the young princesses of the reigning house are allowed much more latitude than usual. Mrs. Cazelet, an old friend of the royal family, came out to ball, and the Connaughts are still affecting the Americans in London to a marked degree.

In fact, during the recent visit of the young King of Spain it was noticed that Americans were very much courted everywhere. Ambassador and Mrs. Reid and Miss Reid were present at the state ball at Buckingham palace, at Lady Londonderry's ball in honor of the King and Queen, at the Marlboroughs' dinner, at the Marlboroughs' luncheon without number, one entertainment in their honor being given by Lord Lansdowne and another by Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck at Aldershot.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor has begun to entertain in her new residence, and other Americans who are entertaining lavishly are the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Manchester, and Mrs. Mackay, who is bringing out her granddaughter, the Princess Beatrice Colonna. Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills and her twin daughters were present at one of the drawing rooms given by the Marlboroughs. The party was improving, but it will be some time before he is able to leave his bed.

Wolsley's Birthday.

Viscount Wolsley has just celebrated his seventy-second birthday. Lord Wolsley has served in four regiments—12th, 50th, 84th and 90th—has been through ten campaigns, from Burma, 1833, to the Nile, 1885; ten times named in dispatches, thrice thanked by parliament, and possesses eight orders (including the Legion of Honor, Osmanli and the Distinguished Service Order) and the Distinguished Service Medal. From the post he occupied in the Crimea, to the commander-in-chief, he has held no fewer than twenty-two important positions. He is now colonel of the Royal Horse Guards and colonel-in-chief of the 18th "Royal Irish" Regiment.

Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan, Ala-e-Saltana, the Persian minister to Great Britain, is on a dispatch from Teheran states, on his way back to England. He has been raised to the rank of prince, as well as promoted to the high military grade of Amir-Nocyan, and returns to London in the capacity of ambassador extraordinary, bringing with him costly presents to King Edward. It is for the purpose of tendering these gifts to his majesty, in themselves a particular sign of the shah's good will toward Great Britain, and his desire to emphasize the good relations between the two countries, that the prince is invested with the rank of ambassador extraordinary.

The Duke of Leeds, who is vice commodore of the royal yacht squadron, has sold his fine old yacht, Corisande, and has bought the steam yacht Ariadne, and is fitting her out at Cowes.

Birthplace of George III.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have gone to Arundel Castle, where they will be in residence for a short time before returning to Norfolk House. The renovation and refurbishing of the fine old mansion in St. James' square, which has belonged to the ducal house since 1734, and was the birthplace of George III. nearly half a century previously, is practically complete. The beauty and effectiveness of the charming early Georgian decoration of the reception rooms are now very noticeable.

The splendid plaster panels which have been made by French sculptors for Sumner and his family, in accordance with the Duke of Marlborough's designs, arrived last week from Paris. They are being rapidly got into position, so as to complete the ground-floor rooms and ball room, for which they have been specially ordered. The panels are in eighteenth century French style, and in keeping with the furnishing of the house. They are all made so that they can be painted or gilded, or left in their original color.

Summer was among the trees at Ranelagh on Saturday, so no wonder the members turned up in crowds. A good many came down early for luncheon. By tea time the lawn was thronged. It was a brilliant night. The Earl and Countess of Rose were down there, and Lord and Lady Barrymore. The Earl of Shrewsbury and Viscountess Lyons were also present. The Hon. Mrs. Guy Fildes, the Hon. Mrs. Tyrwhitt, Lord Altham and Lady Mabel Grey-Langton.

Colonel and Lady Georgina Home-Drummond have left Blair Drummond, Perthshire, for New York. They intend to pass several weeks in the United States and Canada.

MAN BEHIND THE GUN

BRITISH REAR ADMIRAL'S OPINION ON NAVAL WARFARE.

The Most Important Factor Today in Engagements at Sea—Use of Homing Pigeons.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

LONDON, June 17, 1905.

Rear Admiral Fremantle, in an interview yesterday, said:

"The man behind the gun is the most important factor in naval warfare today."

In this emphatic fashion the admiral summed up his views of the lesson of the battle of the Sea of Japan.

"Gunnery," said he, "is the beginning and end of every naval engagement. If your sailors can shoot accurately your fleet has a chance to win; if they cannot shoot accurately your fleet is lost. Accurate gunnery is the first essential of naval efficiency, for a man-of-war today is nothing more than a floating gun carriage."

"Sir John Fisher and Admiral Percy Scott," he added, "have this matter in hand so far as our navy is concerned, and the supreme importance of precision in shooting is being impressed upon all ranks."

What really determined the result was the vastly superior gunnery of the Japanese. From the outset it was a battle of gunnery."

The torpedo did some devastating work, but it was after victory was assured to the Japs."

"We do not need to look for the reason for Togo's triumph. It was not a question of ships or of torpedoes, but of the personal element, which, notwithstanding the progress of science, is still paramount in the battle of the sea. The guns must, of course, be there, but it is the man behind them who win or lose the battle."

Homing Pigeons for Naval Service.

Sir Thomas Dewar, who paid a visit to the United States not long ago, being received in many cities and towns, recently drew from the admiralty department in answer to inquiries the interesting information that approval was given in May, 1904, for the organizing of the homing pigeon service of the United Kingdom. The admiralty had been for some time willing, on the outbreak of war, to devote the birds to the naval service. So far as 2,000 secretaries and managers of flying clubs have been communicated with, with the result that some 800 members have been enrolled in the organization. It was intended to have had a practical test of the system during the maneuvers this summer, but owing to the decision arrived at not to carry out the maneuvers, the trial has been postponed.

Severe Army Critic.

The latest severe critic of the army is Lieut. Col. H. De la P. Gough. In the case of Col. Gough, it is the cavalry which is criticized. Col. Gough says that the cavalry is the greatest strategic arm, and one of the most essential parts of an army, and as such it is the special instrument in the hands of the chief of the whole force. Col. Gough said that one of the most serious dangers which would befall the army in the next great campaign undertaken would be the appalling weakness in the cavalry. He said that the army could not afford to lose ten more cavalry regiments. Another important matter which demanded the careful consideration of the chiefs of armies and their headquarters staffs was the employment of cavalry, which should be used only when there was some useful object it could fulfill.

Col. Gough is in receipt of an interesting letter from Lord Roberts. In this letter Lord Roberts says:

Long Range Weapons.

"There was, I believe, an idea at one time that the introduction of long range weapons would render cavalry less useful in war than formerly, whereas the fact is that the duties which will devolve on cavalry in the future will be even more important than in the past. It will be more difficult to obtain information of the enemy's movements, which, as you say, is the main role of cavalry; greater distances will have to be traversed, and the cavalry will have to be more fully looked after; and all ranks must be more carefully trained. Armed with a modern service rifle, the cavalry will be able to do more than ever before. It possesses the power of defense or of attack on foot without in the least degree losing any of its mobility. It is the knowledge of the part of commanders of the proper use to make of their cavalry."

PIGMIES FROM AFRICA.

Representatives of Strange Race Taken to London.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

LONDON, June 17, 1905. The six pigmies brought by Colonel Harrison from the great unknown forest of Africa have arrived in London at last after many delays and interruptions on the way.

A few years ago Stanley set the world talking of the strange little men whom he discovered in his great march across Africa. Now the six pigmies, first of their race to leave the swamps and forests of Central Africa, rode through London in a couple of four-wheeled cabs, one of them smoking a Havana cigar as naturally as a perfectly sane man. Sir Walter Raleigh brought his real Indians to England over 300 years ago there have been no such strange visitors as these little human monkeys from the forests of Africa.

Out of the six pigmies four are men and two are women, but even Colonel Harrison, who discovered them in their forest home, kept them apart from the two women. The little men treat the little women as inferior beings who ought to do as they are told. There are no signs of affection among them, and the women are very shy. The younger and better looking of the men, spends most of her time in gazing upon Mongolo, the youngest and liveliest of the little men, who is one yard tall in his bare feet.

The names and ages of the six pigmies are: Magani (man), about 35; Mafanti (man), about 30; Mafanti (man), about 25; Mongolo (man), about 20; Maroupi (woman), about 35; Gorrigi (woman), about 18. Magani, the chief, is four feet high and weighs 120 pounds. He is Swahili, the tongue of the Uganda folk.

Perhaps the most interesting thing in connection with this touch of darkest Africa is the manner in which the pigmies chant their forest songs in the heart of civilization. Quietly the four men rise to their feet and stand in a small circle, gazing at the ground. The women stand by the "Lovely Princess" sit silently aside. For some moments the four are perfectly still. Then the men begin to sing. The chief, Magani, leads the song, and the others follow him. The song is a low, monotonous, and grizzly gray. The chief, Magani, is a dignified swarthy, gets most of the cigars and generally comports himself like a forest king.

Colonel Harrison found the pigmies living near the equatorial forest near the west of Lake Albert at the head of the Nile. They reach maturity at an earlier age than the Hindus. They marry at a very early age, and the women have children of their own and are "too old at forty" for anything except the forest. The pigmies, the chief of the pigmies, is Swahili, the tongue of the Uganda folk.

Perhaps the most interesting thing in connection with this touch of darkest Africa is the manner in which the pigmies chant their forest songs in the heart of civilization. Quietly the four men rise to their feet and stand in a small circle, gazing at the ground. The women stand by the "Lovely Princess" sit silently aside. For some moments the four are perfectly still. Then the men begin to sing. The chief, Magani, leads the song, and the others follow him. The song is a low, monotonous, and grizzly gray. The chief, Magani, is a dignified swarthy, gets most of the cigars and generally comports himself like a forest king.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS

TO THE
...BEAUTIFUL...
SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Tickets Now on Sale to
Berryville, Boyce, Luray, Elkton,
Natural Bridge, Roanoke and
Numerous Other Points on
Norfolk and Western Railway.

Pullman Parlor Car Washington and Elkton.
For all information apply to
E. J. LOCKWOOD, Passenger Agent,
14th St. and N. Y. Ave., Bond Bldg.
W. B. BEVILL, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Roanoke, Va.

GEORGETOWN AFFAIRS

Lieutenant Jordan of Police
Force to Be Retired.

SUCCESSOR DISCUSSED

WEST END CITIZENS EXPRESS A CHOICE.

Exciting Encounter on M Street Last Night—Death of Mrs. Brewer—Briefs.

Lieut. W. W. Jordan, formerly in command of the seventh precinct, will be relieved from active duty and placed upon the retired list Saturday, July 1, according to a statement made by an official of the police department to a Star reporter last evening.

The rumors which were current during the past few weeks to the effect that Lieut. Jordan's retirement would be held up until the disappearance of Officer Guy Walsh's diamond pin had been fully investigated seems to have been incorrect. Since Lieut. Jordan's retirement is now looked upon as a certainty a quiet but active campaign is being waged by the friends of several capable and popular gentlemen, each of whom is spoken of as his possible successor.

Sergeant Henry Schneider, for fifteen years a member of the police force, and an officer bearing a good record, is also being urged for the promotion. He is a native of the District of Columbia and has long been identified with its interests. He has the endorsement of both the Georgetown and Washington police forces, and is being backed personally by men of influence. The residents generally insist upon the appointment of a Georgetown man to the office.

Attempt to Settle Feud.

Pedestrians on M street, Georgetown, were afforded a panorama of exciting events about 9 o'clock last night, the most thrilling of which was a prolonged fistfight in front of what is known as "Happy Hooligan's" place on M street near 34th street. The affray was a desperate one for the belligerents and would have resulted even more disastrously had not the police intervened. The fight was between two men, one of whom was a colored man, and the other a white man. The fight was a desperate one, and the two men were fighting fiercely when Policeman Steinbraker intervened. Both men appeared to be exhausted, and the fight was over. The children's country home on Grant road, established by the late Mrs. Galt, is being sold by public auction for the purpose of giving to little children who had no means of their own to the country. The sale will be opened tomorrow. Mr. Charles C. Glover, president of the Riggs National Bank, manifested great concern in the case of a woman who had been found dead on the ground near the bank. Forty children can be cared for at the home and the woman's family is being supported by the bank. The woman's family is being supported by the bank.

CHASED BY ENRAGED CROWD.

An Alabama Negro Fatally Wounded a Republican Politician.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., June 24.—C. M. Wright, a well-known white merchant and republican politician, was fatally wounded at Leighton, ten miles from here, this afternoon by Frank Daniels, a negro, who escaped, pursued by an enraged crowd. Intense excitement prevails at Leighton tonight. It is reported that a mob of negroes is being formed at Courtland, the negro's home, to go to Leighton to rescue the elder Daniels, who is held by the authorities there.

DISTRICT MAN HELD.

Under Arrest at Baltimore Charged With Theft.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE STAR.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—William Coleman, alias William Ball, who says he resides in Washington, D. C., was held for the action of the criminal court in default of \$1,000 bail, on the charge of stealing three suits of clothes, the property of the Adams Express Company.

After being returned to a cell in the central police station, the prisoner confessed to Sergeant Lancaster that he had broken into an express car in Camden station and taken the clothes from the train at Relay. At the place he boarded a later train for Washington and soon after arriving at Baltimore he was endeavoring to sell the clothes that he was placed under arrest.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

Visitors Past Week Surpassed Previous Records—Hotels Crowded.

LONDON, June 24.—During the past week the American invasion of London has surpassed previous records. Every hotel is crowded and the principal ones are booked far in advance.

With an increasing number of visitors across the Atlantic here comes a great number of suspicious persons who have kept the secret service men busy. An inspector of Scotland Yard said to the Associated Press that he had been compelled to give many of these American suspects orders to leave England, but nevertheless reports are received daily of operations of confidence men and card sharps.

The inspector pointed out that previously American burglars had visited London during the season, but that now there was an inundation of confidence men. Strangers to relate the victims in almost every case are Americans, who it would be supposed were acquainted with the operations of sharpers from their own country. During about week numerous cases were reported to the police.

Mrs. Brewer Dead.

Mrs. Rutherford Brewer, wife of the late Dr. Nicholas Brewer of Frederick county, Md., died yesterday morning at 5 o'clock at the Home for incurables, U street between 31st and 32d streets, Georgetown, where she had been under treatment since last November. Mrs. Brewer had been in feeble health for some months, a cancerous disease being the immediate cause of death. The deceased was a native of R. J. Sellman, a prominent liverman of this city, the latter having been one of the financial arrangements. The funeral will be held Monday morning at 10 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Brewer, where Mrs. Brewer had spent a portion of her life.